

REMARKS

Claims 1-36 are pending in this application, with claims 1, 6, 12, 18, 24 and 31 being independent. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31 and 35 have been amended. In particular, each of claims 6, 12, 24 and 31 has been amended to recite that the precharge circuit is configured to supply a charge to the transistor, each of claims 4, 10, 16, 22, 29 and 35 has been amended to recite “a chopper inverter comparator” rather than “a chopper inverter transistor,” and claims 1, 2, 18 and 20 have been amended to correct minor errors. No new matter has been introduced.

The Office Action objects to the drawings of the application for not complying with 37 CFR 1.121(d). Specifically, the Office Action asserts that Figs. 6, 7, 44 and 45 should be designated by the legend “Prior Art.” Applicants have amended the drawings to add the legend “Prior Art” to Figs. 6, 7, 44 and 45 and, therefore, request reconsideration and withdrawal of this objection.

Claims 4, 10, 16, 22, 29 and 35 have been rejected for being indefinite. In particular, the Office Action asserts that the term “a chopper inverter transistor” is unclear. As stated above, applicants have amended claims 4, 10, 16, 22, 29 and 35 to no longer recite this term and, therefore, request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

Independent claims 1, 6 and 18, and their dependent claims 2-5, 7-11 and 19-23, have been rejected as being unpatentable over Wu (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0259054). Each of claims 1, 6 and 18 recites a transistor, a current supply means, and a precharge circuit that supplies a charge to the transistor. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 6 and 18 because Wu does not describe or suggest the recited precharge circuit.

Wu describes a passive driving circuit for an organic light emitting diode that includes a precharge circuit 60 (which the Office Action asserts corresponds to the recited precharge circuit), a transistor G (which the Office Action asserts corresponds to the recited transistor), and a constant current source I (which the Office Action asserts corresponds to the recited current supply means). The precharge circuit 60, however, does not supply a charge to the transistor G.

Rather, the precharge circuit 60 supplies a charge to an organic light emitting diode 30.

Applicants note that, as shown in Fig. 7A of Wu, the transistor G is part of (i.e., is inside of) the precharge circuit 60, and, therefore, the precharge circuit 60 necessarily is unable to supply a charge to the transistor G. Put more generally for clarity, applicants assert that a recitation that element A provides a charge to element B necessarily requires that element B be outside of element A so as to receive a charge from element A. In this particular case, transistor G is not outside of the precharge circuit 60 and, therefore, cannot receive a charge from the precharge circuit 60.

For at least these reasons, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 6 and 18, and their dependent claims.

Independent claims 12, 24 and 31, and their dependent claims 13-15, 17, 25-28, 30, 32-34 and 36, have been rejected as being unpatentable over Oomura (U.S. Patent No. 6,693,388). Claims 16, 29 and 35, which depend from claims 12, 24 and 35, respectively, have been rejected as being unpatentable over Oomura in view of Wu.

Each of independent claims 12 and 31 recites, among other features, a transistor that includes a source electrode, a drain electrode, and a gate electrode, where the gate electrode is electrically connected to any one of the source electrode and the drain electrode. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 12 and 31, and their dependent claims, because neither Oomura, Wu, nor any proper combination of the two describes or suggests the recited transistor.

Oomura describes an active matrix display that includes a transistor T5 (which the Office Action asserts corresponds to the recited transistor) having a source electrode, a drain electrode, and a gate electrode. The gate electrode of the transistor T5, however, is not electrically connected to any one of its source and drain electrodes. Rather, as shown in Fig. 6 of Oomura, the gate electrode of the transistor T5 is electrically connected to a scanning side drive circuit that provides a scanning signal SB. Wu also does not describe or suggest the recited transistor.

For at least these reasons, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 12 and 31, and their dependent claims.

Each of independent claims 24 and 31 recites a display device that includes a pixel, a transistor electrically connected to the pixel, a current source electrically connected to the transistor, a charge supply means, and a precharge circuit configured to supply a charge to the transistor. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 24 and its dependent claims because neither Oomura, Wu, nor any proper combination of the two describes or suggest the transistor electrically connected to the pixel, as recited in claim 24. Applicants also request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 31 and its dependent claims for the reasons stated above and for this additional reason.

Oomura describes an active matrix display having a pixel shown in Fig. 6 of Oomura (which the Office Action asserts corresponds to the recited pixel) that includes a transistor T5 (which the Office Action asserts corresponds to the recited transistor). The transistor T5, however, is not electrically connected to the pixel shown in Fig. 6. Rather, as shown in Fig. 6, the transistor T5 is part of (i.e., is inside of) the pixel, and, therefore, the pixel necessarily is unable to be electrically connected to the transistor T5. Put more generally for clarity, applicants assert that a recitation that element A is electrically connected to element B necessarily requires that element B be outside of element A so as to be electrically connected to element A. In this particular case, transistor T5 is not outside of the pixel and, therefore, cannot be said to be electrically connected to the pixel. Wu also does not describe or suggest the recited transistor.

For at least these reasons, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of claims 24 and 31.

Applicants submit that all claims are in condition for allowance.

Applicant : Hajime KIMURA
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Respectfully submitted,

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/ Roberto J. Devoto /
Roberto J. Devoto
Reg. No. 55,108

Customer Number 26171
Fish & Richardson P.C.
Telephone: (202) 783-5070
Facsimile: (877) 769-7945

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